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GOVERNMENT TO BE RUN WITHIN INCOME

President Opposes Levying Additional Taxes to Meet Requirements.

TO SLASH \$600,000,000

Budget Bureau Will Keep Expenses Inside of \$3,198,456,371 Revenues.

CUT IN ARMY AND NAVY

Pork Barrel Bill to Be Eliminated and Department Personnel Reduced.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.

President Harding feels that the finances of the Government are in such shape as to make unnecessary the imposition of an additional tax to meet the requirements of the next fiscal year. The Administration will keep estimates for expenditures within the revenues, although this means a cut of \$600,000,000 below the outlay required for the current fiscal year.

The present income and other taxes will remain as they are while the Government gets back on its feet financially. The program to be submitted to Congress will be confined, so far as financial legislation goes, to the routine appropriation bills, carrying funds for the forty-one departments and independent agencies for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The assurance that additional taxes will not be required is a result of the compilation of the estimates for appropriations by the budget bureau. While this work is not ended, it is apparent that the expenditures can be held within the limit set by the President, \$3,198,456,371, the amount of the anticipated revenues.

President Harding started in July to insure the necessary \$600,000,000 reduction and he called on every one of the departments and bureaus to submit figures which were lower than those for the current year. When these reached the budget bureau they were far in excess of the funds available, with the result that cuts amounting to several hundred million dollars were ordered.

Most of the money is to be saved in the War and Navy Departments. The War Department during the current fiscal year has had to cut its expenditures of the Panama Canal, a total of \$302,506,520, while the Navy Department has had \$349,706,000. Every one of the other departments, except the Treasury, which needed \$122,256,956, received no more than \$600,000.

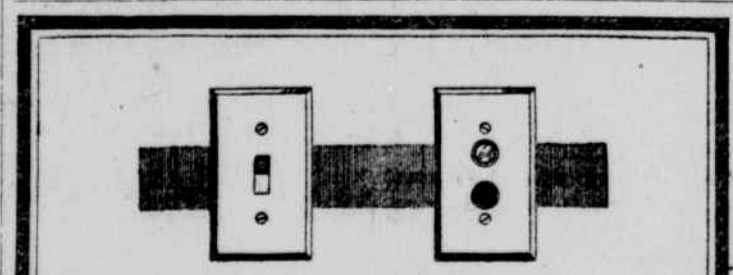
In addition to the cuts in the army and navy the budget bureau expects to eliminate all construction of public buildings and the improvement of rivers and harbors.

The estimates are being compiled without reference to the proposed reorganization of the Government departments, the project with which Walter F. Brown at the head of a Congressional committee has been struggling for more than a year. There is to be a curtailment of personnel in some of the departments, but not of an extensive character. None of the departments has voluntarily pointed the way to such a reduction and such cuts in personnel as will be made are due to the orders of the budget bureau.

In estimating the receipts for the coming fiscal year, Secretary Mellon based his calculations on the customs duties derived from the Underwood-Simmons tariff law which has just been superseded by the Fordney-McCumber law. Under the Underwood law the customs returns would have been \$350,000,000 for the year but the Fordney law will send them to \$400,000,000.

This will give the Treasury a slight advantage amounting to \$50,000,000 because the figures have not been revised in making up the estimates for appropriations. The total of \$3,198,456,371 was made up by estimating customs receipts at \$350,000,000. Internal Revenue receipts, \$2,500,000,000 and miscellaneous receipts, as from the different departments at \$198,456,371.

The Fordney-McCumber tariff law will be more expensive to enforce than the Underwood-Simmons law since larger staffs will be required at the ports. The difference, however, will amount to nothing like the \$50,000,000 gained by additional customs receipts. It will mean a slight revision in the Treasury figures.



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LARGER BOUNDARY FOUND FOR THE STELLAR SYSTEM

Knowledge of Milky Way Extended by 300 to 400 Quadrillion Miles—Star Field Has Diameter Exceeding Two Quintillions.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Oct. 10 (Associated Press).—A new outpost of the stellar system has been found. As a result, man's knowledge of the limits of the Milky Way has been extended by 50,000 to 100,000 parsecs, or light years. That is, the known stellar system probably has a great diameter of between two quintillions, one hundred quadrillions of miles, and two quintillions four hundred quadrillions of miles. This represents a newly estimated great diameter for the galactic system of 350,000 to 400,000 parsecs. It was only a few years ago that scientists placed the furthest limits of the Milky Way at 30,000 parsecs.

This latest increase in the stellar system as it is known to man came with observation of photographs of a globular cluster of stars in the constellation Lynx, by Dr. Lampland of the Lowell Observatory and by Prof. Harlow Shapley and the staff of the Harvard College Observatory. The cluster, of uncommon interest because it is one of the faintest and most distant known, is about sixty degrees from the nearest previously known globular cluster and nearly opposite the region in which these clusters are mainly concentrated.

In the official bulletin issued at the Harvard observatory to-day regarding

this far flung cluster of stars a slight qualification was made, saying that further observation was being made to justify the present belief. Observatory officials, however, declared that for practical purposes it could be assumed that the cluster had been established as typical and, this being true, a new boundary for the starry spaces had been found.

This new outpost of the skies is known to astronomers as N. G. C. 2419. It appears to be 165,000 light years or 996 quadrillions of miles from the sun, and, the distance between the sun and the earth being comparatively small in the larger scheme of astronomy, it would be about the same distance from the earth. This distance is exceeded by only two or three clusters, the Harvard bulletin said, and these are in far removed parts of the heavens.

MUDANIA ENVOYS SIGN AGREEMENT

Continued from First Page.

ings Ismet said: "It is upon France's suggestion that our army ceased operations against the Greeks. France promising us favorable armistice terms. France's responsibility, therefore, is considerable."

"If no agreement is reached our army will insist on marching into Thrace, but every day's delay caused by our reliance on favorable armistice promises diminishes our military advantage."

In addressing Ismet Pasha at the conference Gen. Harington uttered a stern warning to the Nationalists, declaring that if they engaged Great Britain in war they would have a difficult adversary.

"You have said that your only desire is for peace," continued Gen. Harington. "It seems to me that the allied Powers offer it to you. All of your national aspirations will be attained without loss of human life, without danger to the future peace and prosperity of your country. Your aims will be entirely within your hands in forty-five days. We offer you peace, we hope you will accept it."

NEGOTIATIONS HELD AMID ODD SETTINGS

Complicating Influences Have Caused Changes in Situation.

By G. WARD PRICE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD and THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—The complete story of these historic negotiations during the last three days would fill many columns. It was an odd setting for events of such importance as those which were transacted between the big ship afloat—the Iron Duke—and the poky little house on the waterfront where the generals have been meeting. So close to the house were we in the city that we could see the Turks lounging on its broad balcony over the sea.

Hour by hour the situation has changed, often vitally, for in spite of the outward passivity of the scene dozens of busy complicating influences were at work. The wireless was constantly taking in fresh messages from the Foreign Office, the War Office and the Admiralty. A new complexion would suddenly be given to the situation by a report from Gen. Charpy of France and Gen. Mombelli of Italy as they returned from an interview of their own with Ismet.

Often when Constantinople reported such an accumulation of wireless messages for the three allied generals that the transmission of all would take hours a British destroyer would dash off on a fifty mile run to fetch them—fading away into a black smudge on the horizon before one could look again.

Meanwhile the intense feeling of strain grew from moment to moment among those of us who were privileged to know what was going on. This was due to the realization that while the allied generals were deliberating the Turkish cavalry was pushing on toward the Bosporus, apparently to repeat their operation of peacefully hemming in the British troops which they have accomplished at the Dardanelles and at Chanak.

GERMANS INVESTING IN DOLLAR HOARDS

Steadily Driving Mark to New Lower Levels, the Banks Aiding.

BERLIN, Oct. 10 (Associated Press).—The flood of new currency has knocked the crutches from under the wobbling mark, and the hoarding of dollars and of other hard currencies has become the almost exclusive form of investment by all classes.

The "dollar fans" are materially contributing to the driving down of the mark to new levels and virtually completing the process of absorbing foreign monies, although the big speculators, bankers, industrialists and commercial leaders are now indulging, ostensibly as a matter of protection and stocking up on raw products or establishing "dollar reserves."

Under these conditions the financial writers are inclined to view the rate of 3,000 marks to the dollar as an obvious phenomenon, although isolated critics are disposed to blame foreign manipulators for the current slump, citing New York's closing rate, which is 200 marks lower than Berlin's official rate on the dollar.

Discussing to-day remedial methods for the situation, both the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Vorwarts suggest the possibility of marshaling the Reichsbank's gold reserve in an eleventh hour attempt to save the mark.

The German Government, by virtue of its recent agreement, is obliged to turn over to the Reichsbank 15,000,000 gold marks monthly in connection with the bank, having assumed the treasury notes given to Belgium. This, says the Kreuz Zeitung, is only one of the many factors which will continue to keep alive the demand for foreign monies.

Stinnes and other industrialists freely declare that even with a material reduction in her reparations obligations Germany still would be burdened with a passive trade balance, owing to compulsory purchases of foreign grain and other foodstuffs, necessitated by reason of the failure of the 1922 crop to meet the nation's requirements.

Notwithstanding the Government's attempt to cure the speculation in dollars the practice is increasing. Numbers of small banks and offices of money changers, where individuals are able to buy single dollar bills, continue to spring up in all sections of the city. Clear dealers and hotel waiters are among the latest recruits in the traffic in foreign monies. The mania for speculation is not held wholly responsible for the rise in the dollar, in the eyes of some of the critics. These observers view the practice as a convenient method for dodging taxes, as the holder of foreign money cheerfully foregoes the benefit of having his hidden dollar nest egg earn interest.

The dollar touched 2,150 during the unofficial trading to-day. Later it was officially quoted at 2,065.28.

VIENNA SOCIALISTS FIGHT LOAN PLAN

Call Chancellor Traitor for 'Having Sold Austria to Foreign Capitalists.'

SUGGEST A SUBSTITUTE

Want Labor to Work Longer and Austrians to Advance Foreign Currency.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
VIENNA, Oct. 10.—The Geneva plan for saving Austria is creating a furor here. The Socialists controlling the Austrian Parliament are attacking it as Austria's enslavement to foreign capital.

To-day the Socialists came out with a new and unique substitute plan, which they urge the public to support. An amazing feature of this plan, coming as it does from the workers' party, is a proposal that all Austrian workmen for the next two years shall work nine instead of eight hours, the proceeds of the extra hour's labor going into the State's coffers, thereby rendering unnecessary the assistance of foreign credits as provided by the League of Nations. However, a condition they attach is that Austrian capitalists themselves shall contribute the rest of the needed money by a loan in foreign currency.

In the Socialist pronouncement Chancellor Seipel is called a traitor for having sold Austria to foreign capitalists. The Socialists have convoked a general party assembly for next Saturday, and their official organ, the Arbeiter Zeitung, says:

"We are faced by a terrible choice: either to adopt the Geneva agreement, thereby surrendering liberty and the right of self-determination, as well as the economic life, to the arbitrariness of a foreign dictator, or to reject the agreement, exposing ourselves to great economic danger."

The non-Socialist parties are for the Geneva compact, confining themselves to a discussion as to whether the stipulated restrictions on legislative powers must be approved by the ordinary or a two-thirds majority. If it is the latter the issue is very doubtful, unless the Socialists capitulate.

Meanwhile the Government is preparing all necessary bills for submission to the provisional legislative committee, which arrives in Vienna next week. Industrial and business circles are accepting the Geneva plan as Austria's only salvation. This is their attitude as expressed by the Neues Wiener Abendblatt.

"For four years we have been in the full enjoyment of our liberties without foreign control. In these four years nothing has been done to end monstrous maladministration in the way of unwarranted expenses. After this carnival of public waste now comes Ash Wednesday. A disturbing feature of the situation is the result of new soldiers' counselors in the army, showing the election of 781 Socialists, six Communists and only twenty others. Is there anybody, even within these two radical parties, who considers such conditions possible, tolerable or enduring?"

The Nationalists, who formed a coalition with the Christian Socialists, have not yet defined their attitude, but though the plan is considered by them the definite renunciation of any German fusion, yet it is generally expected they finally will support the Geneva agreement.

BOY, DISLIKING SCHOOL, BURNS UP TWO OF THEM

Confession Solves Mystery That Baffled Town.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10.—The fire mystery, which for many weeks has excited the little town of Sharon and which followed the two incendiary fires that destroyed the town's two school-houses, was solved to-day with the arrest of Luke Degarmo, 15, a pupil in the grammar school.

He confessed to the State police that he was responsible for the fires. His only reason, he said, was because he did not care to go to school any longer.

JAPAN TO RESTORE KIAO-CHAU DEC. 2

Will Adhere to Treaty Signed With China at Washington Conference.

DETAILS ARE ARRANGED

Tokio to Be Reimbursed for Payments to Germany and Improvements.

TING TAO, Shanghai, Oct. 10 (Associated Press).—Japan has decided to restore the leasehold of Kiao-Chau to China December 2.

On that date Japanese troops will withdraw, civil and military authority in the Kiao-Chau district will be handed over to China and the Chinese flag will be hoisted for the first time since Germany acquired the territory, in 1918.

The setting of the date was announced to-day by the Japanese members of the Shantung commission, which was appointed to work out the details of the evacuation as provided in the treaty between Japan and China, signed at Washington.

Thus will end the international controversy which began when Germany established a naval base twenty-four years ago and which later figured in the diplomatic affairs of Paris and Washington.

China's bankruptcy will not be permitted to interfere with the restoration program. Katsujih Dehuchi, member of the Shantung commission and formerly Counselor of the Japanese delegation at Washington, said:

"Japan intends to adhere to the letter and the spirit of the Shantung treaty signed at Washington. Nothing will be permitted to interfere with the turning over of Kiao-Chow to China on December 2."

The amounts which China must pay for Japanese investments in the district have been virtually decided upon. Dehuchi said Japan will exact only what Japan paid to Germany for private German investments and what Japan actually invested since 1914. It is expected that Japan will accept Chinese treasury notes, as China is without cash.

China will receive free all public properties which Japan acquired from the German Government.

The commission decided China must pay 20,000,000 yen for Japanese investments in public improvements, 8,000,000 yen for improvements made in the salt industry of Kiao-chow and 55,000,000 yen for the Shantung railroad, a grand total of \$3,000,000 yen.

The coal mines, which are valued at 10,000,000 yen, are to be operated jointly by the Japanese and Chinese by a corporation to be organized.

DEBATE DECIDES U. S. SHOULD JOIN LEAGUE

Audience Votes Affirmative in Oxford-Princeton Discussion.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
PRINCETON, Oct. 10.—The audience at the international debate held to-night in Alexander Hall between Princeton and Oxford voted by a large majority for the affirmative of the discussion, which was held on the subject: "Resolved that the United States should enter the League of Nations at once."

President John (Orie) Hibben presided at the debate, which attracted a large audience because of its international character. English rules of debate were followed, which provide that speakers of both universities be represented on each side of the subject, and the audience vote as to which of the sides was best represented. The opening speaker was Gale Johnston, who spoke on the negative side. He was supported by D. A. Stauffer of Princeton and M. C. Hollis of Oxford. The speakers who upheld the affirmative were A. A. Van Dine of Princeton and Edward Marjoribanks of Oxford.

GREEKS SHIP MONEY ABROAD.

GENEVA, Oct. 10.—The banks here report that large sums of money and scrip have been transferred from Athens and Constantinople by wealthy Greeks to the Swiss banks. It is said that the Greeks fear Mustafa Kemal Pasha will demand a heavy indemnity.

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Sonora Italian	169.00	Elsewhere 200.00
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